

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. The NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who consider their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES.—EDWARDS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address. In receiving subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications by request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

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## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 19, 1896.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is a superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no entangling alliances with any men or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this to not only subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—two cents a week—and so is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

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EVERY COMRADE Should Have One of the Beautiful NATIONAL TRIBUNE CALENDARS for 1896.

There are only a limited number of them left, and we have decided to let them go at

10 CENTS EACH.

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Any present subscriber who will send us one new subscription after this date can secure one of them by asking for it.

"The Story of Cuba."

BY BYRON ANDREWS.

No. 9 NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY.

Everybody is now thinking and talking of Cuba. Everybody wants to know all about the "Queen of the Antilles." To meet this, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has issued, as No. 9 of its library, a beautifully printed little pamphlet, "The Story of Cuba," by Byron Andrews. This pamphlet, incompact, interesting form, all that one wants to know about the island—its history since its discovery, its people, soil, climate, productions, etc. It is embellished with beautiful illustrations of scenery, buildings, etc. and fine portraits of prominent men. The author, Mr. Andrews, spent much time in Cuba, and knows by personal observation of what he writes. It is such a book as sells everywhere at from 25 to 50 cents, but will be mailed to any address post paid upon receipt of 5 cents. Send in your orders at once, as the demand for it will be great.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

1729 N. Y. Ave.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE IN THE WILDERNESS. By Breed Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, commander of the brigade, and late Assistant Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR HOOKS, OR SEVEN PINES. By Maj.-Gen. H. M. Plafied, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th Me., and afterwards Major-General of Volunteers.

FILING ON FORT SUMTER. A thrilling story of a young Ohio mechanic who was in Charleston at the time, and was compelled to join the rebels, but who afterwards escaped and served three years in a Union regiment.

THE BATTLE OF POISON SPRING. By Wiley Britton, late of the War Department, and author of "The Civil War on the Border," etc.

THE HAMPTON SOLDIERS' HOME. An admirable description of this veterans' refuge. By John W. Haight, Hospital Steward.

The rumors about the change of the date of the National Encampment at St. Paul are without foundation. It will be held the first week in September.

## AN OPEN LETTER

To the Republican Members in the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: If you have any doubts as to what the mass of veterans and veterans' friends anxiously expect of you, read THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and see there every week the long lists of Posts that are unanimously resolving in favor of the Service Pension Bill. Want of space prevents us from publishing more than the mere lists of these Posts, with their locations and officers. We give you these particulars to assure you of their genuineness and spontaneity. You can verify any or all of them at once by writing to the addresses we give in full. You will thus find that they are not manufactured by us, or even suggested by us, but are the spontaneous and unanimous acts of the comrades themselves. Were we to try to publish all they write to us, out of the fullness and earnestness of their hearts, on this important topic it would take every week many times the whole available space of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

We strongly wish that we could publish all that they write us. It would make a volume of evidence that would carry conviction to the most obdurate opposition. We cordially invite any of you who are unbelieving to visit our office and examine the volume of earnest, anxious, imploring letters which pour in upon us every day. They come from every postoffice in the country. We can show you one of your letters from men whom you will at once recognize as among your most active and influential constituents. In the lists published from week to week you will find Posts in your own Districts, the members of which you well know, and who ask without a dissenting voice for the immediate passage of the Service Pension Bill.

We can assure you that never before has there been such entire unanimity among those who wore the blue, for any legislation, as there is now for this measure.

They all recognize truly the good that it will do at this particular time. They believe that the time has arrived when it is the Nation's duty to accord to the soldiers of the war of the rebellion the same measure of justice given the soldiers of all previous wars. They are convinced that the passage of the Service Pension Bill will remove and cure a myriad of evils in the administration of the pension laws of which they now justly complain. They are of one mind that such a measure will put the whole pension system on a sounder, better, more secure basis, placing all pensioners on the same footing as other creditors of the Nation, by removing pensions from the category of alms and gratuities, and classing them as proper debts of the country, which its honor requires shall be promptly and cheerfully paid, without abatement or evasion. They are solidly united in the feeling that in this respect the veterans are entitled to the same consideration as the men from whom the Nation borrowed money, and that the pension of the man who gave the Government the priceless donation of his youthful health and strength should be as firmly secured to him as are his bonds and quarterly interest to the man who lent it money. Not one of them can see why any invidious distinction should be made in favor of the man who lent the Government a few dollars, as against the man who made the priceless donation of years of his life, of his health, strength, and future prosperity. They are both debts of honor, but that to the volunteer is much the more sacred, and National honor requires that it should be so regarded. Every man who in any degree helped save the Government by service in the field should be made as secure in the possession of his pension as the man who bought the smallest of the bonds. If a man lends the Government as little as \$100 the Treasury is scrupulously careful that he shall be promptly paid every cent of his interest, and finally of the principal. It mails checks to him in advance of its becoming due, and when the obligation matures it counts down to him every dollar and secures his receipt in full. The Service Pension Bill put every veteran in this position of a preferred creditor. It will stop all nagging and tormenting every time a change of Administration brings in a new set of officials. The Commissioner of Pensions will have as little to say about the amount of pension that a man shall receive as the Treasury clerks have

about the amount of interest that a bondholder shall be paid. His duty, like theirs, will be confined to making the payment set opposite the man's name.

These are the sufficient reasons why the veterans are solidly united in a demand for the passage of a Service Pension Bill by this session of Congress. It will be a bitter disappointment to them if you do not pass it. It will be no excuse to say that the Senate will not accept it, and if it does, the President will not approve it. That is none of your affair. You have a duty to do for the comrades, regardless of what other branches of the Government may do. The veterans are now looking to you. They will look to the Senate and the President after you have done your share. If you pass the Service Pension Bill you can go back to your constituents a month or two hence with a clear conscience of a duty done, and without troubling yourself about the Senate and President.

We beg you to do this at once, and set their minds at rest so far as you are concerned.

Yours, in admiration

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

ENGLAND is having something to distract her attention from the Venezuelan matter. The Italian disaster affects her position in Egypt, for it encourages the Madhists and other bands in the Soudan to renew their aggressions on the southern frontier of Egypt. Therefore, she has decided to take time by the forelock and move out forces from the Upper Nile to repress these and divert them from the beleaguered Italians. But this tends to rub the skin off the old sore of France about England's sole occupation of Egypt. It looks so strongly toward the permanency of English occupation of Egypt that the French people are becoming excessively angry, and Russia sympathizes with them for obvious reasons. English people and papers recognize quite clearly that prudence dictates that the Venezuelan matter be settled at once and amicably. It will not do to have a quarrel brew over a few square miles of South American territory, which may develop into alarming proportions at a most inconvenient time when they want all their strength to hold on to their valuable acquisitions in the East.

WHEN "Gen." William Booth says that his son Ballington and his wife "are poor sinners, who have fallen under an almost intolerable weight of temptation and flattery," and calls for public prayers for them, he gravely mistakes an obvious fact. "Gen." Ballington Booth and wife have lived in this country 10 years, and have built up the American wing of the Salvation Army until it is larger and more important than the parent organization. They have become thoroughly Americanized, and have modified the Salvation Army in this country until it is more in harmony with our institutions and the spirit of our people. It is impossible that it should continue under the autocratic rule of the paternal Booth, who, with all his abilities and excellent qualities, is still as much of an autocrat as the Czar. The wonder is that the American Salvation Army should have remained under his domination so long.

EVERY renewal subscriber should not fail to inclose an extra 40 cents for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY up to date. The Library, so far as issued, is: No. 1, Statistics of the War; No. 2, Words of Lincoln; No. 3, Miscellaneous Memoranda relating to the events of the War, and personnel of the Union Army; No. 4, Pension Statistics; No. 5, The History of Slavery in the United States; No. 6, The Monroe Doctrine; Nos. 7 and 8—a double number—Fine Portraits of the Commanders of the United States Army since the adoption of the Constitution; No. 9, The Story of Cuba. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year—which will include "The Memoirs of Gen. Sherman" complete, soon to start as a serial in our columns—and all The Library to date—nine numbers—only \$1.40, postpaid.

THE British troops are preparing for the Soudan campaign with great enthusiasm. They think they are going to give the Italians, and Europe generally, a fine object lesson as to the way the turbulent Madhists are to be handled. Of one thing we can rest assured. They will not let a gang of savages armed with spears, stones, and matchlocks run them away from their cannon and wagons and capture the whole outfit.

## THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Secretary of War Lamont has written to Congress opposing the bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General with the object of conferring it upon Gen. Miles, the present General-in-Chief of the Army. The grounds of Secretary Lamont's opposition are that the grade has heretofore been largely honorary, and bestowed to recognize and reward distinguished services in the field. Gen. Miles' services, he says, have been less distinguished than those of other officers who have been given the rank, and that, judged by them alone, the two other Major-Generals—Merritt and Ruger—have equal claims to the distinction.

The statement of the Secretary is open to some exceptions. The main object, as we understand it, in giving the General-in-Chief of the United States Army the rank of Lieutenant-General, is to place him nearer on a level with European commanders of like position. This is desirable for several reasons, the principal one being that when it is necessary for the commander of our army to meet high officers of foreign armies, it is desirable to have ours of approximate grade. This was the main reason for continuing the grade of Rear-Admiral in the Navy. On several occasions Lieut.-Gen. Scott met British officers for the purpose of establishing boundary lines. The probability is that we may have many meetings of our Generals and foreign officers in the next few years. It is not unlikely that a conference between high military officials may be necessary in settling the Venezuelan controversy. The highest rank we now have is that of Major-General, which is not very high in Europe. It is the lowest General rank in England, where the Major-Generals command brigades. The British army is commanded by a Field-Marshal. Beside him there are five other Field-Marshals. Next in rank are the Generals of whom there are 18 on the active list. Next are the Lieutenant-Generals, of whom there are 48 on the active list. Next are the Major-Generals, of whom there are 127 on the active list.

The Military Secretary to the British Commander-in-Chief, and the heads of several bureaus in the War Department, are Lieutenant-Generals. No head of a bureau is less than a Major-General. Generals command corps, and Lieutenant-Generals divisions, in the British Army in the field.

Our Regular Army approximates the size of a European corps, and the officer in chief command should certainly have as much rank as that of a Lieutenant-General. There are so many different kinds of "Generals" in our Army, and the rank is so confusing, that we have always felt that the officer in chief command should have another title, say that of Marshal, or Field-Marshal. For example, during the war, the officer who commanded a brigade of three regiments was either a Brigadier or Major-General; the commander of a corps of three divisions was a Major-General; the commander of an army of several corps was still only a Major-General; the commander of a Military Division of several armies was still only a Major-General; and for three years of the war the commander of all the armies of the United States, when we had nearly 1,000,000 men in the field, was yet but a Major-General. All these officers were "Generals" though they differed as much in real rank and function as a Colonel and a Second Lieutenant. The rebels followed more the English idea, having their armies commanded by full Generals, and their corps by Lieutenant-Generals.

Certainly, every military rank should have a distinctive title. It would be well enough to retain our present system of calling our brigade commanders Brigadier-Generals and division commanders Major-Generals, but the commander of the whole Army should have a higher and more distinctive title. It would be better, for the sake of distinctiveness, to call him a Marshal or Field-Marshal, but if that is too much of an innovation, he should be at least a Lieutenant-General.

LAST year put us away ahead of Great Britain in the production of Bessemer steel. She has never produced as much as 4,000,000 tons in any one year, while last year our production was very nearly 5,000,000 tons. This country keeps on developing, in spite of ignorant and incompetent politicians.

## CONGRESS should not adjourn without

providing for the real beginning of work on the Nicaragua Canal. This is one of the few commendable legacies from the last Congress. That body received the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission and recommended that a new Commission be formed, with enlarged powers and provided with an ample supply of money, to put the enterprise on a proper business footing. This should be done by all means. There is no necessity for the Government to dig the canal. The people of the United States will gladly furnish all the money needed, when they are once assured that the enterprise is in competent hands, and will be conducted on business principles. Let Congress create a Commission which will make the necessary surveys, including borings to determine the character of the cuttings and the foundations. Let the plans be approved by competent engineers, and then call upon the people to buy \$150,000,000—or \$200,000,000—worth of bonds, or so much as may be necessary, and the money will be at once forthcoming. The bonds ought to be of small denominations—say of \$10—so that everybody can have a chance to subscribe.

REPRESENTATIVE PICKLER last week made an effort to have the Government do a little better by that deserving, little-appreciated class of its servants—the fourth-class Postmasters. These officials are absolutely essential to the business and prosperity of the people. Yet they are treated in the shabbiest manner. No class of the public servants does anything like so much good and necessary work for so little money. None of them get enough, and the great majority get absurdly small pay. Col. Pickler's proposition, which, unfortunately, was sidetracked by an objection, was: Where the compensation of a Postmaster during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, was shown to be less than \$50, he was to receive 50 per cent. additional for the year ending June 30, 1897; and those Postmasters earning during the present fiscal year less than \$100, but more than \$50, were to receive next year an addition of 25 per cent.

REPORTS of two sharp little fights in Cuba have enough of details to make them seem as if measurably true. They certainly show that the Cubans have no hesitancy about meeting the Spaniards in the open field, and that they handle their forces with a good deal of military skill. In both fights the Cubans gained decided advantages.

This is the most critical period of the McKinley boom. McKinley is so far in the lead that the friends of the other candidates see the need of reducing him in order to have any chance for their men. So they all concentrate their fire on him.

The picture of Gen. N. A. Miles in "The Pictures of the United States Army" shows an ideal soldierly figure. No finer ever stood in uniform, and it represents the highest type of the American volunteer. If there were no other picture in the booklet this would be sufficient to make it a gem. The booklet is Nos. 7-8 of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Every American citizen wants one.

WILL the Republican Convention at St. Louis allow its choice to be controlled, as did that at Minneapolis, by delegates from States in which the Republican party is scarcely more than a political fiction?

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE earnestly desires the upbuilding of the Sons of Veterans into the grandest Order in the country. We want everybody to diligently consider how this can be best done, and discuss the matter through our columns. The discussion has already begun with some very sensible and timely letters. Let this be continued. In a multitude of counselors there is wisdom, and certainly out of such a vast number of able and enthusiastic young men as are among the sons of veterans, there should be evolved plans that will speedily work out in glorious fruition.

THE best way to teach patriotism is to extend the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

It appears that Gen. Grant was quite determined to recognize Cuban beligerency during the last struggle on the island, and had prepared and signed an energetic proclamation, which he was only deterred from issuing by the strong representations of Secretary Fish that the insurgents had no real de facto political Government.

## PETITIONS FOR A SERVICE PENSION.

Since our last issue we have received and sent to the House of Representatives petitions for a Service Pension from the following:

James Langdon, late Co. D, 56th Pa. Vols., and 41 others of River Falls, Wis.

Thaddeus E. Fielder, late Co. H, 1st Ala. Cav., and 10 others of Jonesboro, Ark., forwarded by Wm. Y. M. Wickerson, late Co. H, 3d Mo. M. S. M., and Sergeant, Co. C, 14th Mo. Cav.

James W. Dickie, late Co. C, 23d Mich. Vols., and 14 others of Venango, Neb.

John A. Martin Post, 153, Soldiers' Home, Cal., with 208 members, forwarded by W. H. Sheaffer, Commander, and James Prior, Adjutant.

Lloyd W. Allen, late 37th Wis. Vols., and 28 others, representing Ransom Post, 165, of Wells, Department of Minnesota.

James Ackers, late Co. E, 14th Ky. Vols., and 18th others of Erie, Fort Gray, and Hubbardston, W. Va., forwarded by N. K. Handley, late Co. B, 4th Ohio Vols., and Commander, Bertram Post, 99, Department of West Virginia.

Willis J. Gambell, late Co. E, 16th Mo. Cav., and 14 others of Chelsea, Ind. Ter.

W. H. Harrison and 10 others of Checotah, Ind. Ter., representing Post 109, Department of Indian Territory.

De Piss Farrell, late Co. D, 57th N. Y. Vols., President of Grand Council, Union Veterans' Protective Association, of New York City, and 32 others, under the hand and seal of the association, by Wm. C. Yurke, and forwarded by C. H. Liscom, late Co. F, 25th N. Y. Vols.

C. E. Houser, late Co. G, 92d Ill. Vols., and 24 others of Lena, Ill., forwarded by S. C. Crozer, late Co. I, 65th Ill. Vols.

Zachary T. Reynolds and nine others of Swan, Ark.

Samuel Nunemaker, late Co. F, 17th Pa. Cav., and 31 others of Landsburg and Loyalville, Pa., awarded by W. J. Baigman, late Co. I, 49th Pa. Vols., Adjutant of Elm Rice Post, 529, Department of Pennsylvania.

Geo. Brownell, late Co. F, 4th W. Va. Cav., and 10 others of Ripley Landing and Millwood, W. Va.

Win. D. Pond, late Co. M, 4th Mich. Cav., and 59 others of Unity, Wis., representing Unity Post, 117, Department of Wisconsin.

ONLY 49 weeks and five days more of the present Administration.

## TRIBUNETS.

James has actually gotten off a joke. It says that "President Monroe is the highest ruling power in U. S. America."

Prof. Trowbridge, of Harvard, says that the Roentgen rays will not go through flesh more than an inch thick, and will therefore be useless in surgery, except in operations on the hand or foot.

The Argonaut: A stranger approached Gov. Taylor, of Tennessee, recently with extraordinary news, and said:

"Your face is familiar; where in — did I meet you?"

"I don't know," replied the Governor; "what part of — are you from?"

New York Herald: Elsie—My husband is very hard to please.

Louise—He must have changed considerably since he married you.

Judge: Visitor—You have an immense amount of hay.

Farmer—Yas, but there ain't a durned thing to feed it to but bicycles.

Boston Transcript: Visitor, hearing the piano in the next room—Is that your daughter? She seems to be playing with only one hand.

Father—Yes; her fellow is probably playing with the other.

Indianapolis Journal: The young man who had traveled began: "And there I stood, the abyss yawning at my feet."

"Was it yawning before you got there, or did it begin after you arrived?" asked the young lady who had never been away, and then the young man found that he had just time to catch the last car.

How science is knocking things. Take that charming old war story of the faithful scout who carried his message in his mouth, and when captured was inevitably swallowed. That will not do in future wars. They'll just put him before one of those Roentgen cameras, photograph his whole interior department, dispatch and all, and his devotion will count for nothing.

Next thing we shall hear that the Roentgen fellows can photograph through a brick wall, and then what secrecy will there be in life?

A danger to unskillful surgeons has been discovered in the Roentgen rays. By their aid a picture of bending a net bone may be shown to a jury, with disastrous results to the attending physician.

There are 1,415,559 negro Baptists in the Southern States, and 1,190,638 negro Methodists. The Methodists seem to be growing at the expense of the Baptists.

So far all the Nations of the world have been kept from recognizing the belligerency of the Kentucky Legislature, but it has been hard work.

It begins to look as if Senator Tillman will have a full day's work for that pickfack at home. Senator Irby does not seem a bit afraid of it.

PERSONAL.

Private J. M. Dalzell announced himself as a candidate for Congress from the Zanesville (O.) District, "subject to the votes of the Township for Delegates, and not chosen the time by bosses." He will be a champion of the Service Pension, Free Silver, and Protection.

Quite a Vice-Presidential boom has been started for Col. Harrison Gray Otis, of Los Angeles, Cal. Col. Otis served through the war in the 12th and 23d Ohio, and made a fine record. He was severely wounded twice. He was employed under the Government at Washington for some years after the war, and was very prominent in G. A. R. circles, editing the first G. A. R. paper published in this city. Twenty years ago he went to California, and has prospered greatly there. He is now the principal owner and editor of the Los Angeles Times, a leading paper on the Pacific Coast. If he is really in the field he will receive very strong support from the far-Western delegations.

Comrade Wiley Britton, whose contributions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE have commended him so favorably to all our readers, has nearly completed the second volume of his "The Civil War on the Border," a most valuable contribution to the history of the great struggle.

Judge Henry C. Caldwell, of Little Rock, Ark., and United States Judge of the Eastern District of Arkansas, is prominently mentioned as the Free Silver candidate for President. He was born 64 years ago in West Virginia, but his parents soon removed to Iowa. He became a lawyer, and served two terms in the Iowa Legislature. He entered the 3d Iowa Cav. in 1861, became a Major and finally Colonel, and was appointed from the field to his present position. He has made an excellent reputation as a Judge, and claims to be a Republican still though he holds that free coinage is more important than any principle of the party.

Col. James E. Taylor, the well-known artist and painter of battle-scenes, writes that Col. Dahlgren's wooden leg is now worn by a former member of Mosby's band, who owns a plantation on the Chantilly battlefield, within rifle-shot of where the gallant Kearny and Stevens fell.

Post Commander-in-Chief Lawler has been installed Commander of his Post for the 30th time.

Gen. L. S. Catlin will be Grand Marshal of the Memorial Day parade at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gen. J. P. S. Gohin has registered as a candidate for the Republican Senatorial nomination in the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania, and thus far has no opposition.

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

SCHLAGEL.—At Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11, John Schlagel, Corporal, Co. K, 1st Ill. L. A. Infantry at Oakwood Cemetery.

JACOBS.—At Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29, 1895, Martin Jacobs, Co. E, 28th U. S. C. T. Interment at Oakwood Cemetery.

MARSHALL.—At Chicago, Ill., Dec. 18, 1895, Frank R. Marshall, Adjutant, 29th Ill. L. A. Interment at Oakwood Cemetery.

JONES.—At Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1895, John Randolph Jones, Sergeant, Co. E, 8th Pa. L. A. Interment at Rose Hill Cemetery.

REYNOLDS.—At Canajoharie, N. Y., Feb. 29, of disease contracted in the service, Henry Reynolds, Co. K, 140th N. Y., aged 66. Deceased was a member of Farrell Post, 51. A widow and two children survive him.

THAYER.—At Mansfield, Mass., Feb. 7, Henry B. Thayer, Sergeant, Co. G, 40th N. Y., aged 63. Deceased was a member of Farrell Post, 51. A widow and two children survive him.

BLISS.—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25, 1895, John D. Bliss, Co. I, 7th Ohio Cav., aged 51.

LIGHTNER.—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12, 1895, John Lightner, Co. C, 7th Ohio Cav., aged 77. Deceased was a member of Hazzlett Post, 81, of Zanesville. He leaves three daughters.

TAYLOR.—At Zanesville, O., Nov. 11, 1895, George Taylor, Co. B, 5th Ohio Cav., aged 51. He leaves a widow and one child.

ROCKWOOD.—At Upton, Mass., recently, P. N. Rockwood, aged 70. Comrade Rockwood was a member of Post 105.

WILSON.—At Lancaster, O., Oct. 13, 1895, of paralysis, James Wilson, Co. E, 3d Ohio, aged 53. He leaves a widow and three children.

PURMAN.—At Manchester, N. H., Dec. 15, 1895, Alvin S. Purman, Sergeant, Co. C, 36th Mass., aged 73. He was a member of Ward Post, 10, Worcester, Mass.

HIGGINS.—At Oregon City, Ore., recently, John Higgins, seaman, U. S. Frigate Independence, Co. F, 4th Ill. Cav., and was elected its Captain. When the time of his regiment expired, one battalion veteranized, in 1864, and he was commissioned Major. He was one year in command of the Depot of the 1st Cavalry, Tex. He was twice brevetted in the field for gallant conduct, the first time to Lieutenant-Colonel and the second to Colonel. A widow, one son, and a daughter survive him.

McCAFFERTY.—At Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23, 1895, N. J. McCafferty, seaman gunboat Essex, aged 51. Deceased was a member of Post 105, of Chicago. A widow and one child survive him.

CLARK.—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12, 1895, George Clark, Co. A, 38th U. S. C. T. Buried at Rose Hill Cemetery.

MORRISON.—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25, 1895, Alexander M. Morrison, United States Marine Artillery, Interment at Oakwood Cemetery.

GIBSON.—At Dahinda, Ill., Dec. 15, 1895, John H. Gibson, 37th Ill., aged 57. He was buried in the presence of the G. A. R. A widow and 13 children survive him.

WEIDMAN.—At Lebanon, Pa., recently, Maj. Grant Weidman, 72nd Pa. He was a Past Commander of Post 42, a member of the Loyal Legion and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati.

CLOSSON.—At Princeton, Ill., recently, O. L. Closson, 104th Pa., aged 53. Comrade Closson was Commander of Post 225. A widow survives him.

CLARK.—At Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 19, 1895, Horace L. Clark, Second Lieutenant, 24 Mass. H. A. Comrade Clark was the first Senior Vice Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and attended his funeral in a body.

DILL.—At Highlands, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1895, Andrew Dill, Co. I, 80th N. Y., aged 64.

CARVER.—At Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24, 1895, New York City, Dec. 25, 1895, Capt. Henry S. Carver, Co. K, 1st Me. H. A., aged 68. Capt. Carver was at the front in all of